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The Geneva Peace Congress.

The Nineteenth Universal Peace Congress, held at Geneva September 23 to 28, in spite of the lateness of the season, the distressingly cold weather, and the pitiful notices of it that appeared in some of the American papers, was a most successful, interesting, and useful gathering.

In point of numbers it compared favorably with most of the preceding international peace congresses. The enrollment reached something over 500, about 270 of whom were delegates and the rest individual members. Twenty countries were represented, namely, the United States, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, and Egypt. The countries most numerous represented were Germany, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland. There were fine delegations from Austria, Belgium, and Sweden. The lateness of the

season reduced the United States' representation very much. But the delegation, in spite of this fact, numbered 29, 20 of whom were official delegates, the rest individual members. Italy sent 26 delegates, in spite of the fact that her peace forces have been rent in twain by the Italo-Turkish war, and that the Lombard Peace Union, heretofore the leader in the movement in Italy, abstained from sending any official representatives.

The composition of the Congress, the size of the delegations from the European countries, and the general spirit of the meetings were a striking testimony to the deep and growing hold which the movement is taking on the Old World. The delegates were for the most part thoroughly serious and capable men and women, having a clear conception of the aims of the movement and sincerely and courageously consecrated to their realization. In this aspect of it the Congress impressed us as one of the most notable ever held. The devotion and courage of the European pacifists seemed to us to have been deepened and intensified by the discouraging events of the past year.

The Congress did its work, as heretofore, through committees made up of representatives of the different countries. Each national delegation was allowed two representatives on each of the committees, and any one who wished to do so was allowed to attend the meetings of the committees and hear the discussions. These committees examined in advance all the important topics on the program and presented resolutions for discussion and adoption. These resolutions covered a great variety of subjects and made an extended program, the closing parts of which had to be hurriedly pushed through at the end of the week. Prominent on the agenda were the subjects of limitation of armaments, arbitration treaties, a court of arbitral justice, the use of airships in war, the enforcement of arbitral awards, the causes of wars, commercial boycott as a means of preventing wars, peace education, propaganda work, and a number of questions of current politics, namely, Alsace-Lorraine, Tripoli and Morocco, Egypt, etc. Important resolutions were adopted on these various subjects, which we expect to give in full in a future number. The excellent resolution on limitation of armaments is printed on another page of this paper. The European pacifists feel with increasing force the burden and the irrationality of the great military and naval establishments, and this spirit was manifested throughout the proceedings of the Congress.

The confusion and disorder in the Congress on one or two occasions, on which certain American papers have laid such unwarranted stress, sprung in part